

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOTES AND COMMENTS. We announce today, with great regret, the death of Mr. Albert Stone, for several years a resident of this Province and well known to the hardware men of Canada. His death was sudden. He leaves many friends here and throughout the Dominion.

St. John Sun: On Tuesday of this week the government had a majority of 56 on an amendment proposed to Controller Wallace's custom bill. This was the largest majority of the session, but it would have been beaten by that of Wednesday if Mr. McCarthy could have got the names recorded on his want of confidence motion. In a full house the majority for the government on this question would have been 216.

Under the new customs tariff of Newfoundland brown or unrefined sugar is taxed at 34 cents per pound, granulated four cents and higher grades five cents. Calves, sheep and pigs are taxed sixty cents each, cows, oxen and bulls 20 per cent. ad valorem, bacon, hams, etc., \$2.65 per hundred weight, pork \$1.60 per barrel, fresh meats and poultry 14 cents per pound, butter three cents per pound, cheese the same, flour 25 cents per barrel, oats 7 cents per bushel, oatmeal 30 cents per barrel, Indian corn 6 cents per bushel, cornmeal 25 cents per barrel, dried fruit 3 cents per pound, vegetables \$2 per hundred for cabbage, 5 cents per bushel for potatoes, 10 cents per bushel for turnips, parsnips, carrots and beets, lumber from \$3 to \$5 per thousand, and other articles in proportion. The tax on liquors ranges from \$2 per gallon on rum to \$3.20 per gallon on brandy, manufactures of wood and ready-made clothing are taxed 35 per cent. ad valorem, and about all other goods and merchandise 30 per cent. ad valorem. Salt, which is so largely used in the fisheries, is taxed 20 cents per ton.

The Board of Trade has moved in a matter that has occasioned some remark, and at times some annoyance. We allude to the fact that the telegraph office in this city is closed during dinner hour and as early as eight o'clock in the evening, except upon special occasions. A committee from the Council of the Board, consisting of the President, Mr. Blake, and Messrs. Handrahan and Arken waited upon Mr. James, the Superintendent of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, and represented the feeling of our business community concerning the case. We learn that Mr. James promised to communicate with the company in respect to the matter. At the same time he pointed out that the proposed improvement would involve the employment of additional operators at Sackville and Cape Traverse, and seemed to think that the state of the business at the present time would warrant the additional outfit involved. We feel sure, however, that Mr. James and the Anglo-American Company will be relieved upon the views of the Board in so far as the closing of the line will justify. It is true that an extraordinary double tax was lately inflicted upon the company, and that they have not (as some other companies similarly treated) met it by adding to the rates. But the company will, we hope, bear in mind that the Government which inflicted this tax cannot long remain in office, and that the concession of the boon requested will be to their credit when another administration shall have obtained power.

TO STUDY BIBLE PROPHECIES. Arrangements are being made for a convention in Pittsburg, Pa., for the study of the Bible prophecies in regard to the second coming of Christ. The Rev. W. G. Moorehead, D. D., of Xenia, Ohio, and the Rev. W. J. Eastman, D. D., of Philadelphia, have been appointed to correspond with prominent ministers and secure their services. A prominent minister says: "We hold a doctrine which is gaining rapidly. A thousand years before the first day of judgment Christ will come personally to earth and inaugurate His kingdom of righteousness. At this time there will be a resurrection of all the righteous dead. The resurrection of the wicked will not take place until the final judgment."

When asked what was held in regard to the final abode of the righteous and the eternal habitation of the wicked, he says: "We cannot understand what is written on these points. That is one purpose of our meeting—to try to throw some light upon what is now comparatively dark to us."

WAS A HUMAN MENAGERIE. Thomas Foote, 22 years old, died on Thursday, at his home seven miles from Hanover, N. Y., under peculiar circumstances. He was effected by what he ate. It is said that he had been indulged in beef he would become restless, wander out and follow like an ox, going down on his hands and knees to eat grass like a cow. After he partook of mutton his actions were those of a sheep, and he would bleat like a lamb. When he ate chicken he would go out and scratch for worms, which he devoured with apparent relish. His father killed some squirrels, of which the son ate heartily. He left the house, and was followed by his father, who soon saw his son jumping from limb to limb of a tree, barking like a squirrel. He called for him to come down, but this only seemed to make the boy want to escape, and he attempted to jump from one tree to another. He missed his footing, fell headlong to the ground and expired in less than five minutes.

NEWS NOTES. Dr. M. C. Atkinson, a prominent member of the New Brunswick Legislature, is dead. Four Portias were admitted to the bar of New York city as the result of a recent examination. President Cleveland's new baby has been named Marion Cleveland. There is no middle name. The Sir John Macdonald statue for the city of Kingston has been shipped from England. It will be unveiled on Labor Day. The Shaikzada cannot understand why English ladies and gentlemen lower and trouble themselves by doing what he considers should be done for them by menials. He refers to dancing. This is a new aspect of ball giving.

Prof. Huxley was buried, as probably he would have liked to be, in a bed of tender clay, a fitting sepulchre for a paleontologist. In the earth about his coffin are relics of the prehistoric era when all Scotland and England as far as the Thames were covered with a vast sheet of ice.

A Liberal Education—An examination of Paton's dress goods offer: Full dress lengths to-morrow for 56c, \$1.40 and \$1.54—One Price Reliable Store.

W. S. McKIE. July 22—July 31

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THE DAIRYING IN QUEBEC.

Professor Robertson's Visit—Well Satisfied with the Progress Made. PROFESSOR ROBERTSON, Dairy Commissioner, and Mr. McLaren, of Stratford, Ont., returned to the city on Saturday evening and stayed over to visit Du Chene on the Northumberland to-day. At an early hour this morning Professor Robertson and Mr. Dillon drove out to New Glasgow, and after inspecting the cheese factory at that place the Professor drove to Hunter River, where he took the train for Summerside.

It is pleasing to hear that Professor Robertson, who has visited all the old factories and many of the new ones, is well pleased with the progress of co-operative dairying in this Province. The twelve new factories are located at Alberton, Campbellton, O'Leary, Emerald, Stanley Bridge, Long Creek, Hillsborough, Hazel Brook, Orwell, Cardigan, Marsfield and New Glasgow. Nine of the cheese factories are in charge of young men belonging to this Province, who have learned the business during the past two years. The quality of the cheese turned out this year is excellent, the best that has yet been made in the Island factories in June and July.

As during previous years the Government pays advances to the patrons who supply milk at the rate of about three-fourths of the estimated value of the milk. Including the payment of wages to cheese-makers, milk drawers and others, the amount of advances paid through the Classification office for June amounted to \$23,057.71. Besides that, there are payments to the patrons of the two creameries at Tryon and Crapaud. Two of the cheese factories did not start until near the end of June and advances will not be paid to the patrons of these until after the end of July. The payments on account for July will probably exceed \$30,000. When this co-operative business was started in 1892, the payments were only about \$1,500 per month.

It is probable that there will be a great increase in the winter butter making at creameries. Centrifugal cream separators will probably be put in by the dairying companies in the factories at Montague Bridge, Murray Harbor North, Red House, Orwell and Vernon River Bridge. The cream can be conveniently and cheaply collected from these to New Perth, where there is a complete outfit for the making of butter. To accommodate the increased business, a new cheese and butter making building will be erected at New Perth, leaving the present building for a curing-room and store-room. By that means a large area of country could obtain all the benefit of co-operative dairying during the winter at a minimum of expense for manufacturing plant and with economy for wages and other charges.

A similar plan of consolidation is likely to be adopted by the putting of centrifugal cream separators into the factories at Kensington, Dunk River, Emerald, Stanley Bridge and Hanover. The cream from these could be collected and manufactured into butter at Crapaud, where there is a complete butter-making outfit. If centrifugal cream separators are put into the cheese factories surrounding Charlottetown, viz., the factories at Hazelbrook, Hillsborough, Cornwall, Winslow Road, Marshfield and Long Creek, a creamery might be equipped in Charlottetown for the manufacture of butter from them. The charge to meet all expenses of operation to the farmers who delivered their milk at the cream separating stations would be 31 cents per pound of butter. If the farmers go into this heartily a large and profitable industry can be joined to the business of cheese-making.

The Commissioner estimates that if the patrons of these factories will turn their attention to the safe and profitable development of their business, at least one thousand dollars' worth of butter per week can be turned out for export during the whole of the winter. The milk need not be delivered at the separating stations often than twice a week, and the cream can be carried home to the farmers in the same milk cans.

DEATH FROM PARALYSIS.

Mrs. Theriault, of Archaic, came to Souris about twelve days ago in the steamer Fastnet. On arriving there she seemed to be in good health, with the exception of being a little upset from the effects of seasickness. She had come on a visit to friends in the eastern part of the Island, among whom she had resided for a number of years, having lived at Cardigan and also at Georgetown. The night of her arrival she stayed at the residence of St. Charles O'Sullivan. Early in the morning after, a driver with a horse and carriage was on hand to convey her to Rollo Bay. As she was still in bed, Mrs. Gilliam went into the room to call her, but found her unresponsive. It was soon discovered that an attack of paralysis of the right side was the cause of the heavy slumber out of which all efforts failed to awaken her. Rev. Father Walker was sent for. He came and administered the rites of the Church. Medical aid was also provided, but proved unavailing. She died the ninth day after the attack, and on Sunday morning last her remains were buried in St. Mary's Church cemetery. Souris, a large number of persons belonging to the village attending the funeral. The deceased was a widow, somewhat advanced in years, and was, according to all accounts, a highly respectable and intelligent woman. Through a perfect stranger to Souris people, she received every kindness and attention, both spiritual and temporal, during her distressing illness.

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THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Until the Privy Council had given judgment in the Manitoba School Act appeal case, the general public of the Maritme Provinces knew little about the matter and took less interest in it. This school question however, is and has been for years, the great subject of discussion throughout the West. The press, the platform, the pulpit—all are enlisted in the strife. On the trains, at the hotels, at every gathering, it is the principal topic. Pamphlets and essays and speeches and sermons have been devoted to it. It seems to furnish never-ending material for debate. And yet the question is practically a simple one. The complaint of the minority lies against the Manitoba School Act of 1890, which abrogated the system of education that had been in existence for 20 years, or from the creation of the Province, in 1870. Hence there are two main points to be considered: (1) The system that was; (2) The system that is. The school system of Manitoba, 1870-1890, was an outgrowth of the Quebec system. Let us, then, recall a few facts connected with the educational history of Quebec.

Upper Canada (Ontario) and Lower Canada (Quebec) were united under one legislation in 1841. In the same year the Quebec Education Act was passed. The principal provisions of this Act were: (1) A common school fund was established; (2) A Superintendent was provided for, whose duty it was to distribute grants and to control the schools; (3) The district or municipal Council was authorized to levy school taxes for the building of school houses and the maintenance of schools.

(4) Five school Commissioners, elected by the people, managed the schools, examined the teachers, and determined the course of study and the text books; (5) The religious minority might dissent and establish private schools of their own. (6) In the cities a Board of Examiners was provided, divided into two sections, Roman Catholic and Protestant, who examined teachers, regulated the course of study, text books, etc., and visited the city schools.

In 1846 the power of levying taxes was transferred from the municipal council to the commissioners elected by the people. In succeeding years the law was amended and modified in its details, but its general principles are still retained in the Code of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec. In looking up authorities on the subject I find it stated with reference to the Act of 1841, as amended in 1846 that "This Act was based upon the existing school law of the state of New York." Thus we see that from 1841 onward the principle of religion in education of separate schools for Roman Catholics and Protestants has been retained in the Province of Quebec. In 1860 a council of public instruction was associated with the Superintendent in the management of the schools. The Roman Catholics, who were a minority, and the Protestants, who were a majority, were to be managed on a modified form of separate schools. Such was the state of affairs throughout the Province when the question of a large union, to embrace all the British North American colonies, was about to be decided. The future of this educational system was a matter of anxiety. Under the proposed federation, Quebec would form an independent province, enjoying local control over its education. The great problem was included: The great question was, was this: Might not Quebec, under pressure of prejudice or expediency, at some time, curtail or abolish the rights and privileges of the Protestant minority? That fear was frankly stated and frankly met by Quebec through her representatives. Ample guarantees were given for the continuance and stability of the educational advantages enjoyed by the Protestant minority of that Province. Now, it was neither sought nor pretended that there should be one law for the Protestant and another law for the Catholic, or that the educational advantages enjoyed by the Protestant should be denied to the Catholic. Hence the representatives of Upper Canada guaranteed separate schools to the Roman Catholic minority of Ontario. It was moreover agreed that these guarantees for the maintenance of separate schools should extend to every province which at the Union had or might thereafter establish a system of denominational instruction. In all such cases the act of a provincial legislature affecting the rights of the Roman Catholic or Protestant minority, as the case might be, was subject to appeal to the Governor General of Canada. Any grievance arising thereby might be removed by Dominion legislation. This was practically a bargain, fair and just to all, to prevent and avoid sectarian strife—the worst form of which is the one that has been the bane in the British North American continent—the constitution of Canada, from which governments and parliaments and courts derive their authority. Before reverting to these matters, as they affect Manitoba, let us see whether Quebec has fairly observed the compact made by her in 1867, for the protection of Protestant schools. I have before me the School Act of 1890, of the Province of Quebec, issued by the Protestant committee, under the signature of Rev. Elson L. Rextford, B. A., an associate member of the Protestant committee of the council of public instruction. This is what Rev. Mr. Rextford says at pages 22 and 23: "The Confederation a number of important amendments have been made to our educational law, chiefly in the direction of giving the Protestant section of the council of public instruction complete control over Protestant schools." He then refers to the amendment of 1869 and of 1876. Of the latter he says: "This was a most important provision. Under it each committee conducts its business as an independent council. Upon the recommendation of Roman Catholic or Protestant committee, as the case may be, professors of Normal schools, school inspectors, members of the boards of examiners, and the secretaries of the department of public instruction are appointed by the Government. By placing the choice of these officers for Protestant institutions in the hands of the Protestant committee, an important guarantee has been given that these appointments will be made in a manner acceptable to the Protestant minority." Thus we see that Quebec not only observes the compact made in 1867, but has gone on generously widening the privileges secured by that compact. But to return to Manitoba. The province was created in 1870 by an act of the Dominion Parliament, which defined its extent and constituted its legislature and government. It was formed out of a portion of the vast territory lying between Ontario and British Columbia, and stretching north from the United States' frontier, and which had just been purchased from the Hudson Bay Company. The population at that time is estimated at twelve thousand, living principally around Fort Garry, and consisting of the old Red River settlement. Up to that time these people had not enjoyed representative institutions, but practically they had as much liberty as could be desired. "Ye Honourable Company" of

HUDSON'S BAY GOVERNED THE COUNTRY.

and intolerance or injustice had had no place on the programme. Had it been otherwise, it was a poor compliment to the wisdom of the company. All properly behaved persons were welcome to a home within the Company's territory and were amply protected in their rights. There were then no seats in parliament or offices to be gained or kept by sowing discord. The man who attempted the like would be considered an undesirable resident. An old pioneer with whom I spoke, referred with delight to the feeling of friendly fellowship that prevailed in those early days of the then remote Settlement of Red River. When it was proposed to transfer the country to the new Dominion of Canada those people, naturally enough, viewed the prospect with alarm. The Imperial Government therefore appointed a commissioner to proceed to Red River to ascertain the views and complaints of the inhabitants at Fort Garry. He then caused to be elected twenty-four representatives to confer with him on the subject at issue. This popular assembly or committee set forth the conditions on which the settlers would be willing to become part of the Dominion. These conditions were accepted by Great Britain and by Canada and form the terms of confederation of the province of Manitoba. One of these conditions secured to the religious minority the enjoyment of separate schools for all time to come. And to the observance of this provision the honor of the Crown was solemnly pledged by the Colonial Minister, Lord Carnarvon. This guarantee was placed in the Manitoba Act, passed by the Imperial Parliament. This was agreeable to all the settlers of Red River—Protestants as well as to Catholics. But it was difficult to foresee which would form the minority in the future. Under the Hudson's Bay Company's Bay regime, the system of education was voluntary and religious. Schools were generally were attached to the missions, and they were separate schools—Roman Catholic schools and Protestant schools. There was then no Government control. And that there might, therefore, be no mistake, the guarantee was made to apply to schools "enjoyed by law or by practice." After the Red River settlement had become the Province of Manitoba, the schools continued to be religious schools. They were then, however, placed under Government supervision, the system being similar to that of Quebec. There were two sections of the council of public instruction—a Roman Catholic section and a Protestant section. Each section exercised exclusive control over the schools of its own faith. Under the head of this control were included the licensing of teachers, the prescribing of text books, and the management, regulation and inspection of schools. The school fund was divided between the sections on the basis of population, and the expenditures accounted for in detail to the Government. The financial arrangements were managed on the strictest business principles. This system prevailed in Manitoba from 1870 till 1890. In the interim, indeed, the Roman Catholics had become a majority, and the proportion grew greater yearly; yet they had confidence that their educational rights would be preserved, because, as we have seen, these rights were:

TELEGRAPHIC.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

End of the Session.

His Excellency's Closing Speech.

OTTAWA, July 22. This day, at 3.30 p. m., His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament Building, and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the fifth session of the 7th Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following speech:— Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

In bringing this session of Parliament to a close, I have to congratulate you on the industry and zeal which have marked your labors.

The necessary legislation having been passed, the treaty of commerce with France, from which favorable commercial results may be expected, will, as soon as ratified, be put into force by proclamation. The negotiations with Newfoundland, to which reference was made at the opening of the session, have not, I regret to say, resulted in an agreement for the present.

The reply of the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba to the resolution introduced by my Government on the 21st March was considered of such a character as to justify a postponement of further action until next session.

I am pleased to observe the grant of Parliament in aid of the fund contributed by the Canadian people for the benefit of the family of the Right Honourable Sir John Thompson.

The amendments which have been made in the law relating to the civil service will, it is believed, result in increased efficiency and economy.

The legislation of the Senate will, I trust, contribute to an improved administration of criminal law, the advancement of commerce and extension of railway and telegraphic communication.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the current year.

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: Relieving you from your duties, I venture to express the hope that you will find among the people you represent a continuance of that prosperity which marked the opening year.

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A CANADIAN'S TRIUMPH AT BISLEY.

LONDON, July 22. The "Blue Ribbon" of the National Association for rifle shooting in the British Empire, in other words the Queen's prize of £250 sterling, the gold medal and badge of the Association, has been captured by a Canadian rifleman, Private Hayhurst, of 13th Battalion, Hamilton, after a sharp and keen struggle. Private Hayhurst, of 13th Battalion, and Boyd, of 3rd Lanarkshire, tied, each making 279 for first place in Queen's Plate competition. There was great excitement. Hayhurst is the winner. Hayhurst's score at 500 yards, ten shots, was 5, 5, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 4, total 45; and at 300 yards, 5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 3, 3, 5, 4, total 37.

A CLOSE AND SHARP CONTEST.

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FUNERAL OF STAMBULOFF.

SOFIA, July 22. The funeral procession of M. Stambuloff started at 3 o'clock yesterday for the Cathedral of 1895, of the province of Quebec, issued by the Protestant committee, under the signature of Rev. Elson L. Rextford, B. A., an associate member of the Protestant committee of the council of public instruction. This is what Rev. Mr. Rextford says at pages 22 and 23: "The Confederation a number of important amendments have been made to our educational law, chiefly in the direction of giving the Protestant section of the council of public instruction complete control over Protestant schools." He then refers to the amendment of 1869 and of 1876. Of the latter he says: "This was a most important provision. Under it each committee conducts its business as an independent council. Upon the recommendation of Roman Catholic or Protestant committee, as the case may be, professors of Normal schools, school inspectors, members of the boards of examiners, and the secretaries of the department of public instruction are appointed by the Government. By placing the choice of these officers for Protestant institutions in the hands of the Protestant committee, an important guarantee has been given that these appointments will be made in a manner acceptable to the Protestant minority." Thus we see that Quebec not only observes the compact made in 1867, but has gone on generously widening the privileges secured by that compact. But to return to Manitoba. The province was created in 1870 by an act of the Dominion Parliament, which defined its extent and constituted its legislature and government. It was formed out of a portion of the vast territory lying between Ontario and British Columbia, and stretching north from the United States' frontier, and which had just been purchased from the Hudson Bay Company. The population at that time is estimated at twelve thousand, living principally around Fort Garry, and consisting of the old Red River settlement. Up to that time these people had not enjoyed representative institutions, but practically they had as much liberty as could be desired. "Ye Honourable Company" of

BAMBOO EASELS, New! Pretty! Cheap!

A Large Stock Just Received. See Our 45c. Easel, sold last year at 75 cents.

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LIME JUICE

REFRESHING, HEALTHFUL and ECONOMICAL Summer Beverage.

We have it by the Pint, Quart or Bottle, and guarantee PUREST QUALITY.

SANDERSON & CO., CASH GROCERS.

Newson's Block, - - Victoria Row, Charlottetown, July 11, 1895—d&w

HERE'S A CLINCHER!

Wait for Saturday, July 20th, to buy your Footwear at Goff Brothers'. See our window with New Boots about half price. See for yourself. Must have the money.

GOFF BROS.

One, Two, Three--Jump!

It's not only what we say but it's what we do. Jump at this, somebody!

TO-MORROW ONLY.

DRESS GOODS—A full Dress Length for 56c. Tweedy Effects, English Dress Goods, for \$1.40, worth one-third more. All-wool Dress Length for \$1.54.

STOCK RIGHT! STYLES RIGHT! PRICES RIGHT!

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Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

Established 1797. CAPITAL, \$5,500,000. Two Dollars of Cash Assets for Every Dollar of Liabilities. Low Rates. Prompt Settlements.

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John L. Sullivan

DID NOT ARRIVE, but the Champion of the World is here, and you can see him in his greatest Prize Fight by the KINETOSCOPE

Watson's New Drug Store.

BE SURE AND SEE IT!

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF Gentlemen's Furnishings Hats, Caps and Readymade Clothing.

We are positively closing out these Departments of our business, and will sell our Entire Stock of the above Goods at DISCOUNTS OF FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT.

D. A. BRUCE'S.

WOOL! WOOL!

Taken to Card. Taken to Manufacture Taken in Exchange for Cloth. Bought for Cash. Highest Price Allowed.

MONCTON WOOLLEN MILLS.

Masonic Temple Building, Grafton Street, THREE DOORS BELOW J. D. McLEOD'S CORNER. W. C. TURNER, Agent.

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Wait for Saturday, July 20th, to buy your Footwear at Goff Brothers'. See our window with New Boots about half price. See for yourself. Must have the money.

GOFF BROS.

LADIES' Shirt

which combine beauty with coolness and comfort. ALL NEW STYLES. But not all Sizes. Stanley Brothers

Shirt Waists.

Plain Pink and Blue Chambray, plain front, turn point collar, sold at the first of the season for \$1.45. Sale price, \$1.00. Stanley Brothers

SHIRT WAISTS.

Natural linen, turn point collar, plaited front, large sleeves and cuffs. Former price, \$1.45. Sale price, \$1.00. Stanley Brothers

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White Cambric, turn down collar or standing collar, plaited front, large sleeves. Former price, \$1.45. Sale price, \$1.00. Stanley Brothers

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TAKING